under cultivation. About the same number of Jewish farmers in these provinces live scattered outside the colonies, often combining agriculture with commerce. Besides, there are a few hundred Jewish farmers in Quebec and Ontario; most of them are market gardeners, or take in lodgers in the summer. At the Canadian census of 1921, the total of Jews enumerated in agriculture was, including their dependents, 5301. The position of the farmers was unsatisfactory. Like the non-Jews, they suffered from the low price of agricultural produce, and many, therefore, were abandoning agriculture and moving into the towns.

(8) PALESTINE

The first tentative attempts at colonization in Palestine resulted, in 1855, in the purchase of a small estate near Jaffa by Sir Moses Montefiore; in 1870 in the founding of the Agricultural School, Mikveh Israel, near Jaffa, by Charles Netter, the representative of the Alliance Israelite Universelle; and in 1878 in the first purchase of land near Mulebbis, the later Petach Tikwah, by pious Jews from Jerusalem.

The year 1882 marks, however, the real beginning of the agricultural colonization of Palestine, when the colony of Petach Tikwah was definitely established, and Rishon le

Zion, Sichron Jacob, and Rosh Pinah were founded by Jewish immigrants from Russia and Roumania. From then onwards there has been steady progress which has been marked by the regular establishment of new colonies.

Three periods can be distinguished in the history of Jewish colonization in Palestine:

(1) 1882-1899, the time of the patriarchal colonization by Baron Edmond de Rothschild, based on vineyards.

(2) 1900-1914, the time of the systematic philanthropic colonization by the LC JL, based on cereals, and of the first attempts at colonization by the Zionist Organization; in